

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application in light of the following discussion is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-7, 9-16, and 18-30 are pending in the present application.

In the outstanding Office Action, Claims 1-3, 5, 7, 9-12, 14, 16, 18-20, 23, 24, and 27-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Vandevoorde et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,246,342, hereinafter “Vandevoorde”) in view of “Mapquest”; and Claims 4, 6, 13, 15, 21, 22, 25, and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Vandevoorde in view of in view of “Mapquest” and further in view of Takishita (U.S. Patent No. 6,121,900).

With regard to the rejection of Claim 1 as unpatentable over Vandevoorde in view of “Mapquest,” that rejection is respectfully traversed.

In response to the assertion in the response filed February 28, 2006 that the “Mapquest” reference is not prior art with respect to the present application under 35 U.S.C. §102, the outstanding Office Action provided a single map (not included in the twelve page “Mapquest” reference provided with the Office Action of September 20, 2005) with a copyright of 2000 and an archive readout that only lists two pages that predate the effective filing date of the present application. (The pages for August 26, 2001 and July 20, 2002). Accordingly, the twelve page “Mapquest” reference with 2005 copyright dates provided with the Office Action of September 20, 2005 is clearly not prior art with respect to the present application, as only two unidentified pages from the archive predate the effective filing date of the present application.

Further, it is noted that the features relied on in the rejection, buttons 1-10 shown on page 12 of the “Mapquest” publication provided with the Office Action of September 20, 2005, are not shown in the figure with the 2000 copyright date provided with the outstanding

Office Action. Accordingly, it is again respectfully submitted that the material relied on in the present rejection, specifically page 12 of the original “Mapquest” reference, is not prior art with respect to the present application under 35 U.S.C. §102. Accordingly, application of the “Mapquest” reference in this obviousness rejection is improper.

As all the rejections of record rely on “Mapquest,” it is respectfully submitted that these rejections are traversed as “Mapquest” may not be applied as a basis for supporting a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to the present application.

Since Applicant has not amended the claims in response to any rejection on the merits, a further rejection of these claims based on newly cited prior art in the next communication **cannot properly be considered a Final Office Action.**

Assuming *arguendo* that the product described in “Mapquest” can be shown with other evidence to be prior art with respect to the present application, the following comments are provided for the Examiner’s consideration.

Claim 1 recites in part, “a selection mechanism configured to center the view of the airport on a different one of plural predetermined portions of the airport each time the selection mechanism is activated.”

The outstanding Office Action cited page 12 of “Mapquest” as describing this element and asserted that buttons 1-10 on page 12 of “Mapquest” “center the given map.”¹ However, even in the present version of Mapquest available at www.mapquest.com, *which the applicant does not concede is prior art*, the buttons analogous to buttons 1-10 only zoom the map in and out, *they do not center the map*. Further, the “Mapquest” publication does not in any way describe that buttons 1-10 center the map on any particular location, nor has any portion of the “Mapquest” publication been cited to support the allegation that buttons 1-10 “center the given map.” Accordingly, not only does “Mapquest” fail to teach or suggest “a

¹See the outstanding Office Action, page 8, lines 16-18.

selection mechanism configured to center the view of the airport,” but “Mapquest” also fails to teach or suggest “a selection mechanism configured to center the view of the airport on a different *one of plural predetermined portions of the airport* each time the selection mechanism is activated,” as recited in Claim 1.

Accordingly, as all of the elements of Claim 1 are not taught or suggested by Vandevoorde and the product shown in “Mapquest,” Claim 1 (and Claims 2-7, 9, 19-22, 27, and 29 dependent therefrom) is patentable over Vandevoorde and the product shown in “Mapquest.”

As independent Claim 10 recites similar elements to Claim 1, Claim 10 (and Claims 11-16, 18, 23-26, 28, and 30 dependent therefrom) is also patentable over Vandevoorde and the product shown in “Mapquest.”

With regard to the rejection of Claims 4, 6, 13, 15, 21, 22, 25, and 26 as unpatentable over Vandevoorde and the product shown in “Mapquest” in view of Takishita, it is noted that Claims 4, 6, 13, 15, 21, 22, 25, and 26 are dependent from Claims 1 and 10, and thus are believed to be patentable for at least the reasons discussed above. Further, it is respectfully submitted that Takishita does not cure any of the above-noted deficiencies of Vandevoorde and the product shown in “Mapquest”. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 4, 6, 13, 15, 21, 22, 25, and 26 are patentable over Vandevoorde and the product shown in “Mapquest” in view of Takishita.

Further, it is respectfully submitted that Claim 9 recites subject matter that further defines over Vandevoorde and the product shown in “Mapquest.” Claim 9 recites “the control unit is configured to *display two different degrees of zoom in a continuous manner such that a change from the first degree of zoom to the second degree of zoom appears continuous to an operator viewing the display*.”

The outstanding Office Action again cited Figures 7 and 12-14 of Vandevoorde as describing this element. However, the cited figures of Vandevoorde do not display two different degrees of zoom *in a continuous manner such that a change from the first degree of zoom to the second degree of zoom appears continuous to an operator viewing the display.* It is respectfully submitted that no part of the description in Vandevoorde describes such a feature, and no portion of the description in Vandevoorde has been cited as teaching or suggesting such a feature. As Figures 7 and 12-14 of Vandevoorde simply illustrate *two different levels of zoom in a single static screen*, Vandevoorde does not describe “a control unit” as defined in Claim 9. In fact, as the apparatus described by Vandevoorde provides two different zoom levels in a single static screen, Vandevoorde teaches away from changing from a first degree of zoom to a second degree of zoom such that the change appears continuous to an operator viewing the display, as recited in Claim 9. It is further submitted that the product described in “Mapquest” also does not teach or suggest this element. Consequently, Claim 9 (and Claim 18 which recites similar subject matter as Claim 9) further patentably defines over Vandevoorde and the product shown in “Mapquest.”

Accordingly, the outstanding rejections are traversed and the pending claims are believed to be in condition for formal allowance. An early and favorable action to that effect is respectfully requested.

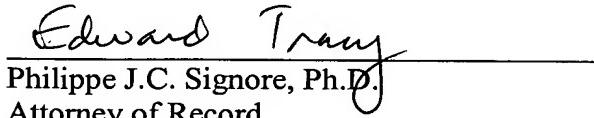
Respectfully submitted,

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